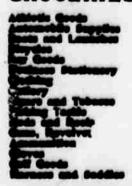
## **Reduce Your Cost of Living**

THE FAIR is the reliable store that keeps up the quality of its merchandles no matter how low it cuts the prices.

## GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH



senate's interstate commerce comittee, Senator Kenyon recently urged several modifications of the Sherman antitrust law. One of them provided that when any patent granted by the government is used to build up a trust or combination the patent shall be fer-

All telephone rates are now subject to revision every five years.

The telephone company wants the city to raise rates and abolish the pre-

vision in the ordinance calling for revision every five years.

They want to keep the people where they have them so that they can't get

The "expert" on pages 105 and 106 of his report apparently feels much sympathy for the company on this sub-Will the aldermen show any sym-

pathy for the people?

The telephone company wants the The telephone company wants the public to pay high rates because of the improvements it has put in the service. If this kind of reasoning holds good, then Marshall Field & Ca. and The Fair should charge higher prices for the goods because of the fine buildings and other improvements they have paid for. they have paid for. And on the same like of argument the Northwestern Railroad should double the price of railroad fares because it has erected a \$25,000,000 depot.

The telephone monopoly obliges the users of nickel phones to guarantee 5 cents per day. If the monthly deposit of nickels falls short of the guarantee the company makes the phone renter pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company gobbles them all. The phone renter gets no credit for that excess. That's the logic of the monopoly.

The Telephone Trust doesn't want much from the City Council.

It only wants the phone rates raised a trifle. They are not high enough at present to swell the dividends of the local and the parent company.

It only wants permission to install pay-in-advance slot machines all over the city, because people are not losing enough nickels already.

It wants the people to bear more of its earning expenses than they do now It wants them to deposit a nickel before they can get police or fire pro tection on an emergency call.

It wants the city to give it free rein to carry out its designs on the public. It wants a great deal more.

What aldermen will sell out their constituents to help this monopoly?

Mayor Harrison made a popular move when he ordered a new report on the telephone situation. The "expert" whose report is now in the hands of the Council Committee favored the raising of rates and a general contribution to the necessities of the phone gang. His report strangely enough showed that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is owned body, boots and breeches by the American Telephone crowd who control the telephone business of the whole country. His report also shows that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is obliged to buy all of its equipment from a notorious Electric Company which is also owned by the American Telephone Trust. This company makes its own prices for what it sells to the other concern and the people of Chicago are expected to pay for the profits of both subsidiary institutions of the Trust.

Talk about the Tobacco Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and every other trust. The trust that is the real thing is the Telephone Trust. This Trust hits over a quarter of a million people in Chicago. Recently it has grown so bold that it managed to grab off for the purchase of its watered stock a big sum of money donated by the generous Chicago public for the immediate relief of the widows and orphans of brave firemen who gave up their lives last December in the discharge of their duty. Any alderman who votes for an ordinance favoring the Telephone Trust deserves the ignominy which he will certainly receive.

The telephone monopoly in Chicago has grown to be an unbearable nuis-

The service is rotten. The scandal attendant on the passage of the telephone ordinance by the ouncil five years ago is not forgot-

The passage of the present ordinance will result in something more

than scandal for the facts will be easier to get at.

Any alderman who votes for an in-

crease of rates will be branded as he ought to be.

The Chicago American of June 26 contained the following vigorous ar-

ticle on the subject of a merger: The New York Times announces that there is hope of telephone com-petition in New York City and that

Armour, the great packer of Chicago is said to be back of the plan. The idea is to buy up certain fran-chises in the State of New York, especially to get an entrance into New York City, and to give to the citisens the benefit of telephone competition and of actually cheap service.

The idea of cheap telephone service is going to grow in the United States, and eventually it is going to be realized, despite the power of any mon-opoly or the profits of any group of

It costs less, or under proper management would cost less, to send a telephone message than to send a

letter. There was a time in the United States when private individuals exploited the mails and when the citizen writing a letter paid from ten cents to a dollar or more to have it delivered. Government ownership, economical, businesslike methods, have reduced the price of sending letters to two cents all over the United States—even in the Klondike, where

the letters are carried on dog sledges.

And sane, businesslike administration of the telephone system of this
country, with the latest up-to-date automatic methods, would make tele-phoning as cheap as writing letters,

The price charged by the Bell monopoly is preposterous—there is no obtain the attention of the telephone worse form of extortion among all the operator until a nickel has been deextortions in the United States.

thirty miles from a big city gets a telephones knows how often one finds commutation ticket. The railroad one's self without a nickel. carries his two-hundred-pound body back and forth twice a day for twenty-five cents a day. If he wants to talk to his house twice a day the telephone company charges him sixty cents, and charges for the wire be-

In other words, the telephone monopoly charges more than twice as much to carry over a wire a human voice, which weighs nothing, as the railroad charges to carry a two-hundred-pound man over thirty miles of solid steel rails.

And the railroad has to have ter minals, and locomotives, and power; whereas, with the telephone, the man's own voice is the chief power involved. Armour of Chicago is a man who

could give the people of this country the service or unfair. -if he should make up his mind to do it. He has proved his ability as an organizer; he is a man of great 24 of the "Report on the Causes of wealth and of unusual industry and Municipal Corruption in San Franapplication. It is notorious that his cisco as disclosed by the investigaworking hours are from seven in the tions of the Oliver grand jury and the morning until six in the evening, and prosecution of certain persons for that work is his only amusement.

Harriman estate, with Kennedy Todd lished by order of the board of su and De Forest of New York, and with the receivers of the Chicago subway as a body-has already begun the work of giving genuinely cheap and efficient telephone service to the city of Chicago.

In Chicago the receivers of the subway have installed already more than phones. They give an unlimited servcharge of the Bell monopoly. They of their system even the poorest fambetter off at the end of the year

through the saving of carfare. The charge for pay stations with procured for the bribery." this new system, which is backed by Armour and the others, is three cents per call, and the intention is to lower this rate eventually from three cents to one cent. At one cent the profit would be enormous, with the economies of the automatic telephone and a sufficient number of subscribers.

The right plan would be, of course for the business men of New York who pay enormous tolls to the telephone monopoly to get together, to bind themselves to take a new service -an automatic cheap service with certain guarantees - and through pressure of public opinion compel the granting of a franchise to an automatic company charging the lowest possible rate.

But it is difficult to get business men to unite; difficult to make them



JOHN F. SMULSKI. Leader in the Banking, Political and Social World of Chicago.

resent effectively even the most pal- to telephone to a railroad passenger pable extortion. The chief hope lies in the courage,

energy and business knowledge of such a man as Armour, who has the array of titles and numbers in the money, who is not frightened by the power of a monopoly, and who might, if he chose, be remembered as one of the real benefactors of the country by breaking down the telephone mon-opoly and making of the great tele-phone convenience a blessing within the reach of all and as cheap, in pro-portion, as the national postomos.

Action by the city council upon the question of doing away with the telephones in which a nickel is required before the attention of central is obtained is likely to be taken at the first meeting after the council vacation.

Announcement was made by Ald. Britten of the 23d ward that he intended to present at the meeting an ordinance compelling the telephone company to remove whot are known as "tick tick" phone boxes. His cnnouncement followed the delivering of an opinion by Corporation Counse Sexton that such an ordinance could be passed under the police powers of the city. An effort will be made to have the council take action upon the ordinance without referring it to a committee, several aldermen having promised to support a motion for the suspension of the rules for this pur-

It is asserted by Ald. Britten that the "tick tick" telephones constitute

"The installing of these devices has deprived the persons in whose That will not come at once, but a homes they are of protection to very great improvement will come, which they are entitled against fire and right away.

devices at work it is impossible to posited in the box. Every one who A man who lives in the suburbs is familiar with the nickel in the slot

"A man's home might be burned down or he might be robbed and murdered simply because he did not have a coin of the right size at the right time. Another difficulty is that formerly a person had to take chances only because his telephone might be out of order. Now the telephone itself might be working, but the slot machine box device be out of order."

Corporation Counsel Sexton gave his opinion on the authority given the telephone company to install the devices on nickel telephones where the money is deposited before a patron is able to get the operator at the request of Ald. Charles M. Thomson Mr. Sexton holds that the city can regulate by its police power in case the services rendered is unreasonable

We take the following from page bribery and other offenses against the The idea is not visionary, for Ar. state," made by a committee appoint mour, associated with others—with the ed by the mayor of that city and pubpervisors, city and county of San

Francisco, January 5, 1910: "The Pacifi- Telephone and Telegraph Company bribed the Supervisors to prevent the Home Telephone Company or any other organization from obtaining a telephone franchise in San Francis.o. No attack of any twenty-five thousand automatic tele-kind on the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was threatened ce for \$85 a year-about one-half the by the Supervisors, and the sole purpose of the crime was to maintain a give unlimited telephone service to profit which might be cut by the private families for less than thirty competition of business rivals. The dollars a year. With a full extension Supervisors were paid in all over illes will use the telephones, and be the board of directors of the company swore before the Grand Jury that they did not know how the funds were

This report was signed by William Kent, formerly a well known alderman and reformer of Chicago and six other members of the committee appointed by the mayor of San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1908.

Chicago Daily News editorial, De-

cember 19, 1911: It has been the aim of the telephone company to do away with unlimited service as far as possible and to require all users of its instruments to go on the measured service basis. Opposition to the measured service plan is aroused whenever a patron of the telephone company is made to pay two tolls where one should be sumcient.

The ordinary person in attempting

station, for example, is likely to ask for the wrong number for the purpose of his call, for so confusing is the telephone directory that it is often difficult to decide upon the department that is wanted. Frequently the information bureau at a railroad station, when appealed to, refers the inquirer to another telephone number in the same building. This necessitates the payment of a second toll. Telephone operators are careful to prevent the second call from being made without the payment of a second nickel. Both the railroad companies and the

telephone company should do their best to see that the arrangement of department names in the telephone directory is sufficiently clear to enable inquirers to call the first time for the number they really want.

The city ought to have a bureau of complaints to which appeals for the improvement of faulty conditions of service might be made by patrons of local public utility corporation.

The woods are full of congressional candidates. Here they are by districts:

1-M. B. Madden, 2829, Michi-Michael E. Maher 2716 But-ler st. . . . Dem. Leopold Moss, 237 Dearborn

2-Joseph R. Burres, 1400 E.

Stephen A. Foster ......Rep. Dr. James W. Walker .....Rep. Orva G. Williams, 5202 Corw. P. P. Ferguson, 6626 Monroe av. .....Pro. Edwin R. Worrell, 7218 

W. W. Wilson, 6711 Stewart Harry F. Atwood, Morgan Park F. J. Crowley, 405 W. Gar-st. .....Dem. John F. Delaney, 6111 Stew-Chas. G. Kindred, 6421 Stew-

J. Clifford Cox, 6329 Stewart Michael G. Walsh, 4738 Union ..... Rep. James P. Roche, 1314 W. H. P. Albaugh, 2312 Marshall Jas. T. McDermott, 4524 Un-Michael McInerney ......Dem. Anton Cermak, 2717 W. 25th st. .....Dem. Wm. E. Furlong, 1032 W. John E. Conerty, 4500 Union rranklin J. Reed, 3613 Ar-

Peter Buithouse ..........Soc. -L. H. Chismann, 1377 Blue Center av. ..........Dem. M. T. Cullerton, 2005 S. Ash-tings st. ......Pro.
Joseph J. Kral, 1147 W.

6-Fred W. Blocki............Dem. W. J. Moxley. 1419 W. Con-J. C. Cosgrove, 744 Independ-

J. R. Boynton, 1824 LaSalle Frank Shiflersmith, 1489 N. Everett Marsh ......Rep. George E. Foss, 711 Gordon 

Mayor Harrison has instructed that he valuation of the elevated railroad properties be hastened. The members of the board of harbor and subway engineers -- City Engineer Ericson, J. J. Reynolds, and E. C. Shankland-had a conference with him on the subjects of the proposed merger of the elevated and surface lines, the plans for the north side harbor, and the subway investigation. During it he told the engineers to prepare to make their report at the end of thirty days.

John J. Bryant, Riverside. Dem.

blvd. ......Pro. George Chant, Melrose Park, Soc. -William E. Mason ......Rep.

Charles L. Hutchinson .....Rep. Edward Ahlswede .........Rep.

William A. Peterson.....Rep. W. G. Webster, 2530 N. Ked-

tral Park .......Dem.
J. F. Glecke, Barrington....Pro.
John Colline, 2155 W. Huron 

T. Gallagher, 522 S. Sangamon st. Dem.
Max Werber, 1627 N. Wood

9—Arthur West, 2404 N. Clark st. ....Dem. James P. Brennan, 2643 Mil-

8-Daniel D. Coffey, 1847 Noble

Samuel Insull, receiver for the Oak Park elevated, announced that plans will be laid to begin the elevation of the company's tracks through Austin and Oak Park next spring.

We regret to nouce that the other-fusion now existing about street names. The new house numbering system does away with the necessity System does away with the necessity for numbered avenues or numbered streets either. The present North Side street names are landmarks. To the E. Eckles, 46 Sherman st., Pro. are numerous numbered avenues on the West Side running north and south. What is to be done with them? The city map department would end the numbering of North fide avenues Fortieth up a chance to exist. This would leave the bulk of North Side territory without numbered avenues. The whole scheme is tommy rot with not a vestige of public benefit to it. nell av. ......Dem. If the city would abolish all duplica-J. C. Vaughan, 6048 Jeffer- tions of street names it might help tions of street names it might help matters. For instance, we have Lincoln avenue. Lincoln street (north and south), Lincoln place, etc., and scores of similar duplications. Now it is proposed to duplicate the numbered streets by creating numbered avenues. As strangers are the persons supposed to be benefited by this dope it will be the confidence of the people of Chinecessary to explain the difference between a "street" and an "avenue" before heading them for the numbered thoroughfare they are in search of.

> Col. James Hamilton Lewis will have no trouble in winning the Democratic nomination for United States senator. All factions are with him.

Following is the political calendar for 1912. January 27, 1912-First day for filing aldermanic petition.

Febru ry 10, 1912-First day for filing petition for nominations for offices to be voted at April primaries. February 12, 1912-Last day for filing nominations for alderman. February 27, 1912-Primary for al-

dermanic nominations. March 7, 1912-Last day for filing call for congressional and state conventions.

petitions for April primary (Municipal judge excepted). March 25, 1912-Last day for filing Municipal judge petitions.

April 2, 1912—...ldermanic election.

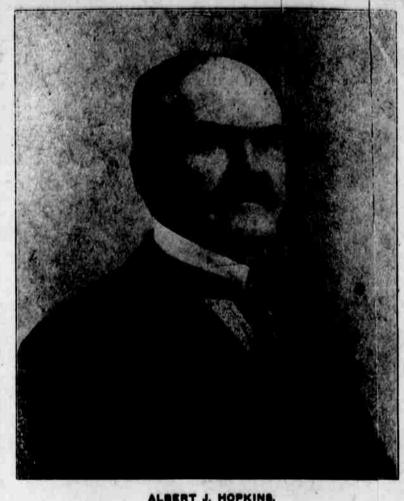
March 11, 1912-Last day for filing

April 9, 1912-Primary for offices to be filled at fall election. April 15, 1912-County convention. April 17, 1912- -Congressional con-

April 19, 1912-State conventions. November 5, 1912-General elec-Following are the offices to be

filled in 1911 and 1912: November 7, 1911—Ten Superior court judges, one Circuit court judge. April 2, 1912—One alderman from each ward.

November 5, 1912-President and vice-president of the United States. twenty-seven presidential electors. governor, secretary of state, attorney general, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, auditor, three university trustees, members of congress, mem Dr. Carl L. Barnes.......Rep. trustees, members of congress, members of congress, members of the legislature, one state sen ator from even numbered senatoria district, state's attorney, president of the county board, and fifteen mem cuit court clerk, superior court clerk,



Popular Former United States Senator from Illinois.

two members of county board of as sessors, nine judges of the municipal court, three scuitary trustees.

Francis W. Taylor, the popular former alderman and now secretary to present graft that it has issued a cir-Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the cular asking what the population of Treasury, is being strongly urged to Chicago will be in 1930. It evidently

coroner, member of board of review, he is well known and equally well

George M. Weichelt, the popular attorney and Twenty-fifth ward Republican, would prove a worthy representa-tive of the Thirty-first district in the legislature.

The telephone gang is so sure of its



A. R. MARRIOTT. Vice-President of the Chicago Title and Trust Co.

become a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the

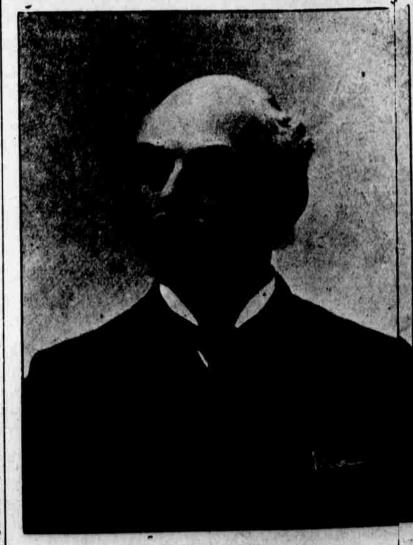
Alpert G. Wheeler has earned by his secord as a financier and a citizen cago.

Albert H. Putney has announced his candidacy for a Democratic nomination for Municipal judge. Mr. Putney is a lawyer of ability and force and

wants to foist another boost of price on the present population on the strength of its prospective increase in number.

Judge John R. Caveriy's record of the Municipal court bench shows him to be an able, painstaking and fair minded judge.

Judge John R. Caverly is no record on the Municipal court a record on the Municipal court bench that makes every one of his big arms of friends proud of his big arms of friends proud of him.



GEORGE B. SWIFT.